The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1873. NO. 41.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.
LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

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MORRISON HOUSE,
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HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871–1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWMAN, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

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The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
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nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

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—:o:—

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PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.
Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN
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CIRCULATION 1700.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE
WITH
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND IN THE
LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,
SUCH AS
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
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BILL HEADS,
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PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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PITTSBURG, PENNA
Manufacture
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,
which are unequaled by any other.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,
purchase ours and you will get what you want.
Prices and specifications furnished on application.
August20,1873-1y.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES
JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List.
July16,1873-1y.

THE STERLING ORGAN.
30 TO 40 PER CENT.
saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.
They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.
This instrument is warranted for five years. Call or address
MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
June18,'73tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT
H. GREENBERG'S
NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for
MEN AND BOYS
that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of
BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.
If you want a good suit of cloths cheap, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,) Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Boys suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Youths suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a good Suit made to order, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.
Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard, At H. GREENBERG'S.
Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale, At H. GREENBERG'S.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30,1873-1y.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!
60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.
Apply to
tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

SMUCKER & BROWN,
UNDERTAKERS.
A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!!
The GEISER SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR CLEANER and BAGGER, now built under the immediate direction of the inventer, by first-class workmen and of the best material, is the only Machine that really can by *one operation thoroughly thresh and clean* Grain fit for market. For particulars apply to or address HENRY BRUMBAUGH, *James Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.*, Agent for Blair county, S. E. of Piney Creek; Huntingdon county, S. of the Juniata river; Mifflin county to Lewistown. Repairs always on hand.
June25,1873–tf.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
HARNESS
and NETS
of all kinds and the most approved patterns Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St. between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.
nov11,1873–3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Bessie Bell.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

Where the song-bird's notes were ringing,
O'er the grassy dell,
Rivalling their sweetest singing,
Wandered Jessie Dell.

Lightly trips the happy maiden,
As the fleet gazelle,
No dull care her heart to sadden,
Smiling Jessie Bell.

Where the rushing mountain torrent
In a cascade fell,
Gazing on its glassy current,
Pensive Jessie Bell.

Poet's pen nor painter's canvass
Can not plainly tell,
All the charms that in thee centre,
Lovely Jessie Bell.

Wo to him whose feet are straying,
Where thy shadow fell,
Love his heart will soon be slaying,
Caused by Jessie Bell.

Yet there's one, whose power can vanquish,
Love's most potent spell;
All thy charms thou shalt relinquish
Mortal Jessie Bell.

Long may buoyant life attend thee,
Guileless Jessie Bell;
Oh that death should ever rend thee,
Fair one, fare thee well!

The Story-Teller.

Turning Over a New Leaf.

"It's a shame!" said Mrs. Fogg, as she hurried away, after the funeral of Mrs. Grant, escaping from the poor, desolate room where two children, almost babes, were sleeping, unconscious that they were motherless. "It's a shame that nobody'll take them."

"Yes—a bitter shame!" replied a neighbor, who was also going off as fast as she could, so as to shift the responsibility on some other shoulders.

"There's Mrs. Grove; she might take them as well as not. But they'll go to the poor-house for all she cares."

"Well, somebody'll have to answer for it," said Mrs. Fogg. "As for me, I've got young ones enough of my own."

"We left Mrs. Cole in the room. She has only one child, and her husband is well-to-do. I can't believe she'll have the heart to turn away from them."

"She's got the heart for anything. But we'll see."

Mrs. Cole did turn away from the sleeping babes, sighing aloud, with a forced sigh that others might hear, and give her credit for a sympathy and concern she did not feel.

At last all were gone—all but a man named Wheaton, and a poor woman, not able to take care of herself.

"What's to become of these children?" said Wheaton.

"Don't know. Poor-house, I s'pose," answered the woman.

"Poor-house!"

"Yes. Nobody wants 'em, and there's no place else for 'em."

"Mamma, mamma!" cried a plaintive voice, and a flaxen-haired child, not much over a year old rose up in the bed, and looked piteously about the room. "I want mamma."

A great, choking sob came into the man's throat.

Then the other child awoke and said: "Don't cry, sissy. Mamma's gone away."

At this the little one began crying bitterly.

"I can't stand this, no how," said the man, speaking in a kind of desperate way; and, going to the bed, he gathered the two children in his arms, hushing and comforting them with soothing words.

"What on earth have you got there?" exclaimed Mrs. Wheaton, as her husband came striding into the room, where she sat mending one of his well-worn garments.

"Two babies!" he answered, in a voice so unusual that Mrs. Wheaton dropped her work on the floor, and rose up in amazement.

"What!"

"Mrs. Grant's two babies. I've been over to the funeral; and I tell you, Jane, it wasn't in me to see these little things carted off to the almshouse. There wasn't a woman to look after them—no, not one. Every soul sneaked off but Polly Jones, and she's of no account, you know. Just look at their dear little faces!" And he held them up in his arms, and let their tender, tearful, half-frightened, half-wondering eyes plead their cause with his wife, and they did not plead in vain.

Surprised as she was, and with an instant protest in her heart, Mrs. Wheaton could not, in the presence of these motherless little ones, utter a word of remonstrance. She took the youngest one from the arms of her husband, and spoke to it tenderly. The child sobbed two or three times, and then laid its head against her bosom. There was an influx of mother love into the heart of this woman, who had never been a mother, the instant her breast felt the pressure of the baby's head, and the arm that drew it closer with an involuntary impulse was moved by this new love.

Not many words passed between the husband and wife—at least, not then, though thought was very busy with both of them. Mrs. Wheaton's manner toward the children was kind even to tenderness, and this manner won their confidence, and drew from them such looks and ways and little expressions of satisfaction as touched the heart, and filled it with a loving interest.

After nightfall, when supper was over, and the children asleep, Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton sat down together, each showing a little reserve and embarassment. Mrs. Wheaton was the first to speak.

"What were you thinkin' about, John?" said she, almost sharply. "I can't have these children."

Wheaton did not lift his eyes, nor answer, but there was a certain dogged and resolute air about him that his wife noticed as unusual.

"Somebody else must take them," she said.

"The county will do it," Wheaton replied.

"The county!"

"Yes. There's room for them at the almshouse, and nowhere else, that I know of, unless they stay here."

"Unless they stay here!" Mrs. Wheaton's voice rose a little. "It's easy enough to say that—but who's to take care of them?"

"It's a great undertaking, I know," answered the husband, meekly, yet with a new quality in his voice that did not escape the quick ear of his wife, "and the burden must fall on you."

"I wouldn't mind that so much, but—"

She kept back the sentence that was on her tongue.

"But what," asked her husband.

"John," said Mrs. Wheaton, drawing herself up in a resolute manner, and looking steadily into her husband's face, "as things are going on—"

"Things shall go on differently," interrupted Wheaton. "I've thought that all over."

"How differently, John?"

"Oh! in every way. I'll turn over a new leaf."

Wheaton saw a light flash into his wife's face.

"First and foremost, I'm not going to lose any more days. Last month I had six days docked from my wages."

"Why, John?"

"It's true—more's the shame for me. That was eighteen dollars, you see, not counting the money I fooled away in idle company—enough to pay for all these babies would eat and wear twice over."

"Oh, John?" There was something eager and hopeful in his wife's face as she leaned toward him.

"I'm in downright earnest, Jane," he answered. "If you'll take the babies, I'll do my part. I'll turn over a new leaf. There shall be no more lost days; no more foolish wasting of money; no spending of evenings at McBrides."

"Oh, John!" In her surprise and delight she could only repeat the exclamation. As she did so this time, she rose, and putting her hands on his shoulders, bent and kissed him on the forehead.

"You'll take the babies?" said he.

"Yes, and twenty more, if you keep to this, and say so," answered Jane, laughing through tears.

"All right then. It's a bargain." And Wheaton caught his wife's hand and shook it by way of confirmation.

From that time Wheaton turned over a new leaf. Neighbors expressed surprise when it was told that Jane Wheaton had adopted the two orphan children. Fellow-workmen taunted John, calling him soft-hearted, and a fool, for "taking other men's brats."

One said to him, "Are four months easier to fill than two?"

Another, "You'll be sick of all this before the year's out."

And another, "I'll see you sold out by the sheriff in less than six months."

But John had little to say in reply—only maintaining an air of quiet good humor, and exhibiting more interest in his work.

For three weeks John had not lost a day—something very unusual; and not one evening during that time had he spent at McBride's drinking saloon. His poor little home, which had come to have a neglected look, was putting on a new appearance. The gate that for months had hobbled on one hinge, now swung smoothly, and the mended latch held it shut. Rank weeds no longer filled the door-yard; the broken steps were mended, and clean panes of glass filled many a place in the sashes where had been unsightly rags and sheets of paper. A neglected running rose was trimmed, and was now pushing out young green leaves and buds.

Other, pleasant changes were also apparent. Various new but inexpensive pieces of furniture were to be found. Old things were mended, polished up and wonderfully improved. With all this, marvelous to relate, Wheaton's earnings had not only been equal to the increased expenditure, but there was an actual surplus of ten dollars in hand.

"I never would have believed it," said John, as he and his wife sat one evening looking over their improved condition after the babies—loved now almost as if their own—were asleep. "It's just as old Brown used to say—'Waste takes more than want.' I declare I've got heart in me again. I thought we should have to let the place go; that I'd never be able to pay off the mortgage. But here we are, ten dollars ahead in less than a month; and going on at this rate, we'll have all clear in eighteen months."

Next day a fellow-workmen said to Wheaton, half in banter: "Didn't I see the constable down your way yesterday?"

"I shouldn't wonder," replied Wheaton, with more gravity of manner than his questioner had expected.

"I thought I saw him looking around after things, and counting his fees on his fingers.

"Likely as not," said Wheaton. "I know of a good many rents not paid up last quarter. Money gone to McBride's instead of to the landlord—eh?"

The man winced a little.

"How are the babies?" he asked.

"First-rate," Wheaton answered, and with a smile so real that his fellow-workman could not pursue his banter.

Time went on, and, to the surprise of Wheaton's circumstances kept improving. The babies had brought a blessing to the house. In less than eighteen months he had paid off the light mortgage that for years rested on his little home; and not only this, had improved it in various ways, even to the putting up of a small addition, so as to give them a neat breakfast room.

The children grew finely—there were three of them now, for their hearts and home had opened to another orphan baby—and, being carefully trained by Mrs. Wheaton, were a light and joy to the house.

At the end of five years we will introduce them briefly to the reader. Wheaton is a master-workman, and employs ten men. He has enlarged his house, and made it one of the neatest in the village. Among his men is the very one who bantered him most about the children, and prophesied that he would soon be sold out by the constable. Poor man! it was not long before the constable had him in charge. He had wasted his money at McBride's, instead of paying it to the landlord.

Walking homeward one evening after work was over, Wheaton and his journeyman took the same way. They were silent until they came near the farmer's pretty dwelling, when the journeyman said, half in jest, yet with undisguised bitterness: "I guess we'll have to take a baby or two."

"Why," asked Wheaton, not perceiving what was in the man's thought.

"For good luck," said the journeyman.

"Oh!"

"You've had nothing but good luck since you took poor Mrs. Grant's orphan children."

Only such good luck as every one may have if he will," answered Wheaton.

"I can't see it," returned the man. 'Your wages were no better than mine. I had one child, and you saddled yourself with two, and not long after added a third. And how is it to-day? You have a nice house, and your wife and children are well dressed, while I have never been able to make both ends meet, and my boy looks like a ragamuffin half the time.

"Do you see that house over there—the largest and the handsomest in the place?" said Wheaton.

"Yes."

"Who owns it?"

"Jimmy McBride."

"How much did you pay toward building it?"

"Me?"—in surprise.

"Yes, you! How much did you pay toward building it?"

"Why, nothing. Why should I help pay for his house?"

"Sure enough! Why should your hard earnings go to build and furnish an elegant house for a man who would rather sell liquor, and so ruin his neighbors, body and soul, than support himself in a useful calling, as you and I are trying to do?"

"I can't see what you're driving at," said the journeyman.

"How much a week do you spend at McBride's saloon?"

The man stood still, with a blank look on his face.

"A dollar a week?" asked Wheaton.

"Yes."

"Say a dollar and a half."

"Well, say as much,"

"Do you know what that amounts to in a year?"

"Never counted it up."

"Seventy-eight dollars!"

"No!"

"Yes, to a dollar. So in five years, at this rate, you have contributed four hundred dollars toward McBride's handsome house, without getting anything but harm in return, and havn't a shingle over your head that you can call your own. Now, it's my advice, in a friendly way, that you stop helping McBride, and begin to help yourself. He's comfortable enough, and can do without your dollar and a half a week. Take a baby, if you will for good luck. You'll find one over at the poor-house; it won't cost you half as much as helping McBride, and I don't think he needs your aid any longer. But here we are at home, and I see wife and children waiting for me. Come in, won't you?"

"No, thank you. I'll go home and talk to Ellen about taking a baby for good luck." And he tried to smile, but it was in anything but a cheerful way. He passed onward, but called back after going a few steps, "If you see anything of my Jack about your place just send him home, will you?"

Jack was there, meanly dressed and dirty, and in striking contrast with Wheaton's three adopted children, who, with the only mother they knew, gave the happy man a joyful welcome home.

"I've turned over a new leaf," said the journeyman, when he came to work on the next morning.

"Indeed! I'm glad to hear it," returned Wheaton.

"Ellen and I talked it over last night. I'm done helping saloon-keepers build fine houses. Glad you put it to me just in that way. Never looked at it so before. But it's just the hard truth. What fools we are!"

"Going to take a baby?" said Wheaton, smiling.

"Well, we havn't just settled that. But Ellen heard yesterday of a poor little thing that'll have to go on the county if some one don't take it; and I shouldn't wonder, now, if she opened her heart, for she's a motherly body."

"Where is it?" asked Mr. Wheaton.

"Down at the Woodbury Mills."

Wheaton reflected a few moments, and then said: "Look here, Frank; take my advice, and put this baby between you and McBride's—between you and lost days—between you and idle thriftlessness, and, my word for it, in less than two years you'll have your own roof over your head."

Only for a little while did the man hesitate, then, with an emphatic manner, he exclaimed: "I'll do it."

"Do it at once, then," said Wheaton. "Put on your coat, and go over to the Mills and get the baby. It will be an angel in your house, that will help and bless you in every hour of temptation. Go at once. God has opened for you this way of safety, and if you walk therein all will be well."

He did walk therein, and all was well. Wheaton's prophecy was fulfilled. In less than two years the journeyman had his own roof over his head, and it covered a happy home.—*Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine.*

Reading for the Million.

Joining the Church.

Says one man: "I have easily besetting sins. I am striving against them, and when I have overcome them, I mean to join the church." Now the church is a fort into which the man should run that he may fight better for his life against his adversary.

A man says: "I am full of diseases from head to foot, and as soon as I get cured of them I am going into the hospital." What are you going into the hospital for, when you are cured?

The Church is a hospital where men may be cured. The Church is a bulwark that hides men from the stroke of battle. The church is a school house. It is a father's or a brother's house. It is a family, all the members of which are striving to help, as far as they can, those who are associated with them. It is an institution in which men are trying to save their fellow-men by throwing about them the silken cords of sympathy and giving them the right hand of fellowship, and teaching them to help themselves.

Many a man that has been lost would have been saved if he had gone into the church and said: "I am weak, and in peril, and there are hours when I do not feel myself able to stand; brethren hold me up." If a man comes into the church saying, "I have met with a great change; thank God I am safe, and I come here to shine," if that is the spirit with which one comes into the church, and if he can come so readily and truly, we want men for lanterns and headlights all along the road, and it is not a bad thing. But then there are multitudes of men who might well come into the church saying, "Brethren, give me harbor. There are storms after me, and I cannot stand the sea. Give me anchorage." Let such men in. Give them shelter and protection. What is a church good for that is not good for helping sinners? Men say, "Take care of the church." A church is not good for anything except for what it can do for men. It is a hospital built to look pretty and to be clean and pure. What is a hospital good for but to receive persons who have diseases, and to cure them? A church is good in the proportion in which it helps men who cannot help elsewhere; and the more desperate is the case of the man whom it rescues, the more noble is the church.

Brain Mysteries.

Lengthy particulars are given in the Dundee *Advertiser* of the important discoveries as regards the brains of animals; recently made by Dr. Ferrier, the holder of the chair of Forensic Medicine in King's College, London. About a month ago Dr. Ferrier, at the invitation of Dr. Chrichton Brown, went to Wakefield, and was amply provided with cats, dogs and other animals for his experiments. The animal to be experimented on is first put under chloroform. The next thing is to clear away the skull and expose the brain. This it will be understood, is a difficult operation, but is done, and the animal may live from three to four days. All this has been down often enough before, but the difficulty is to get some mode of rousing parts of the brain into activity without injuring the parts. Here Faraday comes in. Such is the way of scientific discoveries—every step leads to the next. Without Simpson and chloroform the operation could not have been successfully attempted. Without Faraday the operation might have been performed a thousand times without leading to any result. The process employed by Dr. Ferrier is known as faradising.—After uncovering the brain he applies the point of an electrode to the convolutus of the brain. Its effect is to excite the functional activity of that part, and thereby to show what its real work is. One of the finest experiments disclosed the part that is employed in wagging the tail. Soon after the centers engaged in supplying the limbs, the mouth, head, etc., were discovered. Nothing could surpass the interest of these experiments. On the table before you is the dog with his skull removed. All seems, but for the breathing and movement of the brain, an inert mass of dead matter. The doctor applies the electrode, and presently the tail begins to wag; all else is motionless. Another touch and its forepaw is stretched out; another, and its head is erected; another, and its mouth opens. Again the magic wand touches the brain, and the animal seems convulsed with fear and rage, and so on experiments go. Once the divining rod has been discovered it is comparatively easy for an expert vissicator to use it. The discovery, so simple, once it is known, will effect almost a revolution in physiology.

Hitherto it has been looked on as an axiom that you cannot experiment with the brain—that it is too near the seat of life to be tampered with. Now, experiment has been introduced into a region where we had reconciled ourselves to the vague and uncertain light of observation. There can be no doubt that we shall soon know the particular use of every convolution of the brain. Phrenology, from the sphere of empirical observation, will become a science. One of the chief results attained by Dr. Ferrier is the belief that each convolution is a separate organ, although occasionally several may be conjoined for common work. He also finds that the great motion centres are collected in the front part of the brain, a result that shows the phrenologists were not far out in that quarter. It also has demonstrated that the nerves moving the muscles of the jaw are just above the ear, where the phrenologists place gustativeness. But other experiments made sad havoc with the locality of many of the "bumps." The most singular of the experiments is the one proving that the main use, if not the sole use, of the cerebellum is to supply the muscles of the eye. But the most important immediate effects of Dr. Ferrier's discovery will be an improved treatment of diseases of the brain. It has found out why considerable portions of the brain may be diseased without interfering with sanity, and why other slight lesions produce epilepsy. It has succeeded in artificially producing epilepsy in a dog. This is a most wonderful part of the discovery, and proves the truth of the conjecture of Dr. Hewlings Jackson, that epilepsy arises from a lesion between two convulsions of the brain. Dr. Ferrier has also found out the origin of chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, and has been able to make his animals show all symptoms of the disease artificially.

Spitting.

It is a curious thing to consider how many people there are in the world whose daily habits are very little superior to those of the beasts of the field. They do not understand the use of the bath. They are guilty of all sorts of dirty practices, and it is one of their peculiarities that they care nothing whatever for the annoyance or discomfort they inflict upon others. They are half unconscious that their own habits are very objectionable, and consequently they do not always reflect that they give great offense to others. They live like pigs themselves, and naturally fancy that the manners and customs of the sty are universally popular and agreeable. Consequently they go about the world a nuisance to everybody, and utterly incapable of learning anything from the example of better people around them.

The spitters are among the most offensive of this numerous class. They have no respect for man, woman, or child. You see their tracks in every thoroughfare and every public building. They would as soon make their mark on your best carpet as on the roadway. Half the people to be met with in the streets are dangerous to pass—for just as you get up to them, they discharge a volley which you are likely to receive full on dress or coat, without hope of "dodging" it. Ladies, of course suffer the most. They cannot get out of the way. And the chewers care little for their feelings. They regard the world as a huge spitbox, and would resent any suggestion as to the filthiness of their actions as an infringement of personal liberty.

In cars, the nuisance is almost worse than in the streets. The driver very likely chews, and his contributions to the universal spittoon are carried through the car, to the great delight of the passengers. Or a man will seat himself by the window at the upper end of the car and begin scattering his favors on all sides of him—on the mat, out of the window, to the right, left, or any side he may momentarily fancy. The wind may be ahead, and thus diffuse the shower in a spray through the car. Remonstrance is useless. "A man has a right to spit, hasn't he?" And if you don't like it, you can get out of the car and walk.

These persons are what a famous lecturer calls "beasts way down." The language sounds strong, notwithstanding its obscurity, but the Amherst young men probably understand it. At any rate, there can be but one opinion among decent people with regard to this foul habit of spitting. It is a thing to be checked, if possible. But if anybody asks how it is possible to do it, we shall be obliged to say that we do not know. This is one of those evils which we can only describee without professing to be able to supply a remedy.—*N. Y. Times.*

Buffalo Bill.

HIS STRANGE AND VARIED CAREER.

This celebrated scout, so well known by his famous exploits, was born in Scott county, Iowa, in 1839, and received the Christian name of William F. Cody. At ten years of age he removed with his father, Isaac Cody, to Kansas. The elder Cody was elected a member of the first Kansas Legislature, when met at Lecompton, and was one of the most active settlers in the struggle that made "bleeding Kansas" a free State. He was killed in 1856.

William, in order to support his sisters and widowed mother, although only 15 years old, entered the service of Russel, Major & Waddel, as a freighter across the plains, and continued in their employment until the establishment of the pony express, in which he was the first rider that started on the route. He left this business when telegraph superseded it and entered the army as a scout under General Blunt, and served in the noted company known as the Red-legged Scouts. Although not out of his teens his reputation as a dare-devil scout, who feared neither hostile Indians nor treacherous white men, was wide-spread. He served during the war as a scout in the army of the West.

At the close of the war he was employed as hunter for the Kansas Pacific railroad at a salary of $500 a month and found, and during his eighteen months' service killed 4.280 buffalo, as recorded on the books of the company, which earned for him his *soubriquet*, and which has placed him among the favored list at the Imperial Court of St. Petersburg.

Subsequently he challenged any man in the world to kill that description of cattle with him, which was accepted by a man named Comstock. Arrangements were accordingly made, and the match took plac in Kansas plains, and was witnessed by nearly one thousand persons, who had hied thither from all parts. The contest was $500 a side, lasted an entire day, and when the slain cattle were counted at night it was found that sixty-nine had met death at the hands of Bill, while his antagonist's score was fifty-four.

At the breaking out of the Indian war of 1867 he became Gen. Sheridan's scout and guard. During the winter of 1868 he was attached to General Carr's command, and since that time, until within about three months, has served as a scout to General Sheridan. As a marksman, as a hunter, as a scout, as a horseman, Buffalo Bill may be said to be the King of the Prairies.

About six feet in height, straight as an arrow, perfectly proportioned, with fine waving hair falling down upon his shoulders, large, clear, brown eyes that look calmly upon the most frightful scenes, he is one to win the admiration of the fair sex, or lead his fellows in the fiercest conflict. Naturally enough, in all his conflicts he has not passed unscathed, and many a scar and wound bears silent witness of his bravery, one of which, in his leg, still troubles him severely.

Mr. Cody was a favorite guide for Sheridan and Custar, and won the firm personal friendship, not only of those distinguished military men, but all with whom he was associated. When the Grand Duke Alexis was afforded an opportuntty to hunt buffalo upon the prairies, Mr. Cody was detailed as his especial guide, and received from the Imperial visitor substantial tokens of his regard.

Died Yesterday.

Every day is written this little sentence: "Died yesterday." So-and-so. Every day a flower is plucked from some home—a breach is made in some happy circle—a jewel stolen from some treasury of love.

Each day, from the summer fields of life, some harvest disappears—yea, every hour some sentinel falls from the ramparts into eternity. Even as we write the funeral of one "died yesterday," winds like a winter shadow along the streets.

"Died yesterday." Who died? Perhaps it was a gentle babe, sinless as an angel, pure as the zephyr's hymn—one whose laugh was as the gush of summer rills loitering in the bower of roses—whose life was a perpetual litany—a Maytime crowned with the passion flowers that never fade.

Or mayhap it was a youth hopeful, happy and generous, whose path was hemmed by flowers with not a serpent lurking underneath—one whose soul panted for communion with the great and good and reached for the garden in the distance. But the heart is still, now; he "died yesterday."

"Died yesterday." A young girl pure as the orange flowers that clasped her forehead, was stricken down as she stood at the altar; and from the strong aisles of the temple, she was borne to the "garden of the slumberers."

A tall, crowned man girt with the halo of victory, and at the day's close, under his own vine and fig tree, fell to dust even with the anthem upon his lips; and he, too, was laid "where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

An aged patriarch, bowed with age and cares, even as he looked out upon the distant hills for the coming of the aged hosts, sank into dreamless slumber, and on his door post is written: "Died yesterday."

"Died yesterday." Daily men, women and children are passing away, and hourly in some graveyard the sod is flung upon the dead. As often in the morn we find some flower that blushed sweetly in the sunset was withered up forever, so daily, when we rise from the bivouac to stand against our posts, we miss some brother soldier whose cheery cry in the sieges and struggles of the past has been as fire from heaven upon our hearts.

Each day some pearl drops from the jewel thread of friendship—some lyre to which we have been wont to listen, has been hushed forever. But wise is he who mourns not the pearl and music lost, for life with him shall pass away silently as an Eastern shadow from the hills, and death be a triumph and gain.

MEN plant prayers and endeavors, and go next day looking to see if they have borne graces. Now God does not send graces as he sends light and rain, but they are wrought in us through long days of discipline and growth. Acorns and graces sprout quickly, but grow long before ripening.

AT the examination at a shool not far from London, a young tyro in declamation, who had been told by the teacher that he must gesticulate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with 'The comet lifts its fiery tail," lifted the tail of his coat to a horizontal position, causing roars of laughter.

TIME and tide wait for no man.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, October 15, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Can't Stand the Thunder!

State Republican by 30,000!

Philadelphia Gives Mackey 25,000!

HUNTINGDON COUNTY O. K!

Burchinell Elected by from 300 to 500!

THE WHOLE REGULAR TICKET ELECTED.

THE POTATO BUGS SQUELCHED.

WOODS' LITTLE GAME PLAYED.

The election yesterday resulted in a glorious victory in the State. Mackey's majority may be 50,000, judging from the majorities reported. Gordon is 10,000 or 15,000 short in Philadelphia, but may make it up in the western part of the State.

In the county the contest was warm, and above an average vote polled. Burchinell left Huntingdon with a majority of 294, and has continued to gain on Lane's vote of last Fall, in the districts heard from, save in Porter and Cass. Porter did badly, very badly. A majority is reported for McAteer there. Burchinell is undoubtedly elected by from 300 to 500. The balance of the Regular ticket is also elected by small majorities. We will publish the official vote in our next.

IMMENSE INCREASE.—The Pennsylvania railroad company furnishes the following figures of the earnings for the month of August and for the eight months of the year, compared with the earnings in the same time last year: Earnings in August, 1873, $1,996,133.13; same month last year, $1,862,100.45; increase $134,032.70. Earnings from January 1, 1873, to September 1, 1873, $16,252,705.02; same period last year, $14,148,624.32; increase, $2,104,080.70. The same ratio of increase for the remainder of the year will show an increase for 1873 over that of 1872 of more than three millions of dollars. The loan recently so satisfactorily negotiated by the company in England is sufficient to liquidate all the company's current liabilities, leaving entire the large and steadily increasing net revenues to the payment of interest and the usual semi-annual five per cent. dividends, which at present there is no reason to doubt will be continued.

☞ The new building of the Lafayette College, at Easton, erected for the scientific department, is now occupied by the classes, and will be dedicated by appropriate exercises on the 21st, inst. This magnificent structure cost over two hundred thousand dollars, and is the gift of Mr. Ario Pardee, the founder of the scientific department of the college. The dedication will be an interesting event to the friends of the college, and all who are interested in educational matters.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The report of Garibaldi's arrival in Paris is denied.

Sir Samuel Baker and wife have arrived in England.

The railway from Bombay to Madras has been completed.

A large fire in Cincinati, O., destroyed property valued at $50,000.

The internal revenue receipts at Washington on Friday were $328,610.

Mr. Hayes, a Liberal, has been elected to the British Parliament from Bath.

The Union National Bank of St. Louis has decided to go into liquidation.

Count Maurice de Flavigny, the well-known French politician, is dead.

There is some fever prevailing in the camp of the republicans outside Cartagena.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,000,000 francs during the past week.

The Brooklyn Republican City Convention has nominated Charles H. Fellows for Mayor.

M. Thiers, it is said, favors a prolongation of MacMahon's term as President of France.

Brigham Young was re-elected on Wednesday last, President of the Latter-day Saints.

The Emperor of Germany is expected to arrive in Vienna on the 16th, on a "quiet" visit.

In the running at Nashville on Friday the winners were Nellie Grim, Planchette, and Lampi.

M. Gambetta says he feels no anxiety whatever about the permanency of the French republic.

There was one more juror obtained for the trial of Stokes on Friday, and the panel was exhausted.

The rifles seized on the British steam yacht Deerhound have been deposited in the arsenal at Ferroll.

Lowry & McGee's warehouse at Little Rock, Ark., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss $40,000.

The steam canal-boats on the State canals of New York are now competing for the State prize of $100,000.

Ex-Governor Seymour delivered the inaugural address at the Central New York Fair, Utica, on the 8th inst.

The Liberal Republican State Convention of New York nominated five Democrats and two Republicans.

The report of the Carlist victory near Cirauqui is officially declared to be false. They were defeated and driven back.

A cyclone at Key West and Punta Rossa, Fla., last Friday caused the sea to rise fourteen feet and sweep all before it.

An interesting feature of the proceedings in New York of the Evangelical Alliance was their visit to the city's charitable institutions.

The German Government has consented to allow subpœnas to be served on the witnesses in the Bazaine trial who reside in Alsace and Lorraine.

An explanatory note relative to the recent visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Berlin is expected from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs in a day or two.

There were forty-two deaths from yellow fever in Memphis on Wednesday and eleven in Shreveport. In the former city there are still 600 cases under treatment.

The third trial of Edwin S. Stokes on the charge of murdering Colonel Fisk was begun on Wednesday. No jury was empanelled and an adjournment was taken until Thursday.

The J. T. Irvin who, in prison in San Francisco, claimed to be able to make important revelations concerning the murder of Mr. Nathan, in New York, has been taken to that city.

The State Temperance Convention at Utica decided not to vote for a man who should become a candidate for the Assembly who would not pledge himself to vote for a prohibitory law.

The Spanish republican force now beseiging Cartegena kept up a brisk cannonade last week. Many deserters from the ranks of the intransigentes came to the republican camp.

The Council of Geneva has sent to the Federal Council of Switzerland, complaining of annoyance through Bishop Mermillod's intrigues, and praying that the French Government be requested to put a stop to them.

The citizens of Poughkeepsie, having refused certain appropriations asked by the City Government, the Common Council has passed resolutions dismissing the police force, shutting off the street lights, and stopping all public works.

One hundred of the Republican members of the French Assembly have met, adopted an electoral scheme, and appointed a committee from the three groups of the Left to draw up an official declaration in the name of the Republican party. M. Thiers and M. Gambetta support the action of the meeting.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business on Friday were as follows: Currency, $3,632,312; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $11,325,000; coin, $79,819,898, including coin certificates, $30,948,400; outstanding legal tenders, $359,190,488.

Tennessee.

No Abatement of the Tennessee Yellow Fever—Great Destitution Among the Poor.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 14, 1873.—There is no apparent abatement of the yellow fever here, but the disease is evidently on the increase. The demand for nurses is yet greater than the supply, and Mobile and New Orleans are being drawn upon and are supplying additional details. The disease is not confined to any particular locality, although the original seat of the plague is "Happy Hollow." It is carefully avoided and his being thoroughly overhauled and disinfected by the board of health. The Howard citizens, Relief, Odd Fellows, Masons, the German and all other relief associations, are actively engaged in the work of administering to the sick and providing for the distressed, the chief difficulty being to provide temporary homes for the great number of helpless children made orphans by the terrible ravages of the fever. As yet, all have been provided for to a limited extent, but as each day increases the number, our means at hand are necessarily diminished, and what the result will be in another week is beyond present calculation. The Masons of Memphis are in financial distress on account of the heavy expenses they have incurred, having buried twenty of their number, and having now on hand fifty-two cases.

The Waltham Infirmary, under the management of the Howard Association, with Dr. L. P. Blackburn in charge is doing good work. Mrs. General W. J. Smith and Messrs C. Canning Smith and James B. Lawrence are among the new cases reported to-day. Large gangs of laborers were on the streets to-day with brooms and shovels, and as far as they progressed the pavement looks as clean as a new pin, but smells greatly of disinfectants. The fever rages with unbated malignity, and no hopes are entertained of its early disappearance. Many citizens left yesterday. The total of contributions received by the Howard Association to-day amounts to $488.

The daily expenses of this Association are $1,000 and this amount is being hourly increased by extended operations in behalf of the suffering people. There is great destitution among the poor and all kinds of contributions prove most acceptable. Every effort is being made to thoroughly disinfect the city.

The President of the Howard Association to-day issued the following. We return heartfelt thanks to our sister cities and towns for the courteous aid extended to us in the hour of sadness and death.

From Boston to San Francisco and from Lansing to New Orleans—from almost every hamlet in the land, even from far off England has come such evidences of sympathy as to make our hearts overflow with gratitude, binding us as it does to them with the dearest ties.

The fever still continues its march among us, increasing day by day, taking rich and poor. God only knows where it will end. Our receipts for the present are ample to meet our wants and we fell assured that all the aid we need will be forthcoming.

There have been three hundred applications to the St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, by orphans made so by the ravages of the fever. The sextons provided for as many as they were able, but were forced to turn many away unprovided for.

The following touching appeal will appear in the papers of this city to-morrow:

"*To Knights Templar of the United states:* In this our dire extremity, any relief you can contribute will be thankfully received.

[Signed] J. M. PETTIGREW,
E. C. *pro tem*, Cyrene Commandery.
GEO. MELLISH,
G. C., State of Tennessee."

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has just been called to an editorial in your issue of September 17th, in which you refer to the movement to secure a more full acknowledgment of God and the Christian religion in our national Constitution, and express your decided disapproval of the measure, and give a series of resolutions adopted by the Centre Baptist Association expressing their opposition to it.

Those engaged in this measure you are pleased to style "a few crack-brained fanatics." This sounds like language we were once accustomed to hear from those south of "Mason and Dixon," when they attempted to crush the rising spirit of liberty and equal rights in our land, and you it may be, were counted in with the "few crack-brained fanatics" of that day. But you know that didn't answer our arguments, or drive us to the wall, for in the face of this opposition and reproach, our cause grew, and ultimately asserted its power in the overthrow of the enemy. And be assured the men who are engaged in this measure will be neither frightened nor overpowered by such epithets.

Now, who are some of those men of whom you speak so, and who are advocating a cause which, you say, "is opposed by all sensible men."

Among the leaders and friends are such men as Chief Justice Strong, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Professor Taylor Lewis, LL. D., Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D. Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D. These are a few of your "crack-brained fanatics," and I could give you scores of names equal in position and influence, and intellectual and moral power. No, sir, this cause numbers among its advocates many men of the clearest minds and highest culture, and men who are eminently devoted to their country and the best interests of their fellow-men. They are men who know whereof they affirm, and are bold enough to assert what they believe. They have counted the cost; they know that they have entered the lists for a powerful conflict with the hosts of darkness, but they have all confidence in the truth, and in Him "whose they are, and whom they serve."

The National Association, which was organized for the purpose of advancing this reform, has been in existence about ten years. It has held its yearly meetings in our largest cities, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh. It has been attended by leading men and delegates from a large majority of the States, and by men of every political and religious faith, and another convention is called to meet in Pittsburg in the month of January. They are in earnest, and will urge on this reform with all the power they can command.

Now, what do these men propose to accomplish? What is their object? Is it the union of State and Church, such as is seen in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, with the design of securing for the Church the control and patronage of civil government? Yes! say the opponents of the cause, this, in a word, is their design; they are seeking to bring about a union of Church and State. This, I doubt not, is your view of the matter, and this is what you say, or wish to say is "opposed by all sensible men." This cry was raised by the enemies of Christianity who wish to have it rooted out of our country, and at least some Christians have come to believe it. But let me assure you that nothing could be further from the desire and purpose of the advocates of this cause, and were such an attempt made it would find no more earnest and persistent opponents than they would be. And this is not a necessary consequence of what they desire. Were the objects of this Association fully accomplished it would still be true in the fullest sense in which the Saviour intended his words to be understood: "Thy kingdom is not of this world.

In another communication, with your permission, I will endeavor to show briefly the design of this measure.

Let me say, Mr. Editor, if I had seen this in an infidel sheet I would have paid no attention to it, but I have always regarded your paper as taking high grounds in favor of religion, for a secular paper, and I am pained to see you in this, taking sides with the enemy.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP, September 12, 1873.—ED. JOURNAL.—*Dear Sir*:—I promised, in a previous letter, that I would write again when I would get to Kansas, but, for certain reasons deferred it till after I arrived home. I, with my daughters, left the beautiful city of Omaha on the 12th of August, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluff Railroad, bound for Ft. Scott, in the State of Kansas, a distance of 298 miles, where we arrived on the 13th, and at which place I met my brother, who I had not seen for twenty years, and on account of our long absence from each other we did not recognize each other for some time. After having a little friendly chat we started for my brother's home, a distance of eleven miles west from Fort Scott. I found a healthy, large family, thirteen in number. In passing from Omaha to Fort Scott, we were transferred from Omaha to Council Bluffs, Iowa, then down the northeast side of the Missouri River to Kansas City, leaving a beautiful valley of the richest soil between them. Kansas City is noted for its being built on the top of a bluff, and is quite a business place.

Now as to the State of Kansas. I expected to see it without stone, and uniformity of soil like most of the Western States, but in this I was mistaken. The people there call it "spotted," and I think it a name well applied. It is spotted in various ways. I have traveled considerably in the southeastern portion of the State, and would frequently see stone fences and stone houses, and flat rocks, level with the surface of the ground, that would cover acres, this you will generally see on up or rolling lands. On the low and flat lands, especially that portion lying by the creeks, is of a deep, rich soil, and produces well, whilst the up-land is unproductive. The water is also different in quality; some hard, some soft, and some sulphury. Here fruit trees appear to grow rapidly, especially that of the peach, but there are no perches this season. The settlers of this (Bourbon county) are principally Pennsylvanians, and quite a number of them are from Huntingdon county. Fort Scott is about the size of Huntingdon. It derives its name from General Scott, who had a fight there at the time of the Mexican war.

On the 3d of September we took the train at Fort Scott, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, homeward bound, ninety-eight miles to Kansas City, at which point we changed cars, and took the Vandalia route to St. Louis, a distance of two hundred and seventy-five miles, at which point we were transferred through the city and across the great Mississippi River to the Panhandle route, thence to Indianapolis, a distance of two hundred and thirty-eight miles, and from that point to Columbus, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, and from that point to Pittsburgh, a distance of one hundred and ninety-three miles, and from that point to Huntingdon, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, making a total distance of about one thousand two hundred and twenty-four miles from Fort Scott to Huntingdon.

In leaving Kansas City we passed through the central portion of the State of Missouri, from west to east. This State abounds with timber of the white oak, poplar, and black walnut kind, and the land, when cleared, produces corn, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and recently large quantities of minerals of various kinds have been discovered.

The city of St. Louis is situated on the western banks of the great Mississippi River, and is the largest city in the West. There we see an enormous railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, built at the enormous expense of three millions of dollars, and which is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will put an end to that long and troublesome way of transferring passengers across the Mississippi River by ferry-boats. We then pass through the eastern portion of Illinois and Indiana *via* Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, and also through Ohio by Columbus, which is the capital of Ohio, and from that point over the valleys and under the mountains to Pittsburg, and there changed cars for Huntingdon, at which place we arrived on Friday, September 5th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., from where we started over two months ago, having traveled over eight States.

It appears to me that there are two extremes in the West—wet and dry weather. When it does rain it rains for months at a time, and when dry it would be dry for months together.

I was informed in Nebraska that there was a time, some years ago, that it did not rain for the space of eighteen months. And so with regard to cold and heat.

While I was in Kansas, in the month of August, I thought it was fearful hot, the thermometer was up to one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade. It has been very dry in the West this season. The corn crops had a good appearance in the early part of the season, but when the draught came it dried everything up before it matured. The wheat crops were spotted and considered not very good. Fruit generally scarce.

Now, as I have seen the West, I have a great anxiety for all the readers of this letter to take a visit to the great, and almost boundless region, to see the beautiful country that Providence has yet in reservation for His people whilst living on this earth. I feel confident that any person taking a trip to see the Great West will not regret the time and cost. It cost me, with my daughters, the net little sum of $440, but I do not, in the least, regret it.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

I SHALL ever consider SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR as the preserver of the life of my little son, who is now in blooming health.
MRS. ELLEN MEACHAM,
Chattahoochee, Fla.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 55 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-ly.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-ly.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has required this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitter. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873cow7m.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-ly.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-ly.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of people in the United States are afflicted with one or two diseases and their effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, impure blood, heartburn, waterbrash, gnawing and sinking pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of John Read & Sons, Huntingdon, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free of charge. Try it.

Aug.20,1873-ly.

New To-Day.

LUMBER AUCTION SALE.

About 35,000 feet No. 1, Hemlock Lumber, will be sold on the Fair Grounds, at Huntingdon, on Tuesday, October 21, 1873, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms made known at sale.

WM. KING, Auctioneer.
J. ATLEE WHITE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Oct.15,1873.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[*Estate of NANCY W. ROBINSON, dec'd.*]

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy W. Robinson, late of West township, deceased, I will expose to sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873,

at one o'clock, p. m., all that certain LOT OF GROUND situate in West township, county aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Robert Moore, on the east by lands of Wm. Moore, and on the south and west by the public road leading from Mooresville to Lightner's Mill, and containing ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN (113) PERCHES, more or less, having thereon erected a DOUBLE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a well of good water at the door, a wood and wash house and FRAME STABLE. This property is located within a few rods of the village of Mooresville, and is in a very desirable neighborhood. There is a choice lot of fruit trees, grape vines, &c., on this lot, and, for a person wishing a comfortable home in an intelligent and healthy part of the county, no better location than this could be desired.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten dollars of the purchase money to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down, one-half the balance thereof on delivery of deed, and the remaining half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment note of the purchaser.

JAMES F. THOMPSON,
Executor of Nancy Robison.
Oct.15,1873-ts.

New To-Day.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOHN MORGAN, deceased.*]

The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Samuel Gilliland, Administrator of the estate of John Morgan, late of Shirley township, in said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 300½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Thursday, November 6, 1873, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Oct.15,1873-3t. Auditor.

A GRIST MILL AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell his Farm and Grist Mill, located in Union township, about four miles from Mapleton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Private Sale. The farm contains about 120 acres of which about 50 acres are cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a Grist Mill with two run of burs, doing an excellent of business, a two story Log House and a good Log Barn. There is a well of excellent water at the door. Apply to

J. D. QUARRY,
Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Oct.15,1873-3mos.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION AT THE WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR.

Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.

This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY,

and all articles usually found in a first-class store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. JOHNSON & CO.
Oct.15,1873.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

Special Examinations of Teachers will be held at Three Springs, Saturday, October 25, 1873, and in the Court House, at Huntingdon, Saturday, November 1, 1873, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. Applicants who bring a written request from Directors, as required by law, will be examined at either of the above places.

R. M. M'NEAL, Co. Supt.
Three Springs, Oct. 15, 1873.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOV. TERM '73.

FIRST WEEK.

James Bricker's Admrs	vs. Charles Sharrer.
L. A. Lyon for use	vs. Peter Livingston.
Jas. Port now for use	vs. Andrew S. Harrison.
A. L. Guss	vs. H. S. Wharton.
Lowell Shumway, surviving partner of W. A. & L. Shumway	vs. James Dunn.
D. L. Goodman & Bro. for use	vs. Isaac Wolverton et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Michael J. Martin	vs. E. B. T. R. R. & C. Co
James Harper	vs. Same
John B. Shenefelt	vs. David Johns et al
W. P. Stryker for use	vs. Geo. Hutchison et al
W. Kustenbauter	vs. Thos. S. McClain
John Ross, Admr. &c.	vs. John Evans
H. E. Shafer	vs. John Dougherty.
John A. Nash	vs. Adam Hecter
Thos. S. McCahan	vs. Daniel Frazier
J. Dell and wife for use	vs. Catharine Houpt
W. B. Gilliland	vs. John Snyder
Benjamin Neff for use	vs. C. Harnish and George Walheater

T. W. MYTON,
Oct.15,1873. Prothonotary.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 30th day of Sept. A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Benner and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (it being the 10th day) of November 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and the 97th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 30th day of Sept., A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 17th day) of November, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and the 97th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November, next, (1873,) to wit:

1. Inventory of the personal property, taken by Rachel M'Call, as widow of James M'Call, deceased.
2. Inventory of the property of George Hatfield, deceased, as taken by his widow Jane Hatfield.
3. Inventory of the personal property of John H. Sloan, deceased, as taken by his widow Rachel Sloan.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, } Register.
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, '73. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, November 12, 1873:

1. Second and final Administration account of Robert M'Cormick, Administrator of Samuel F. Walker, late of Dublin township, deceased, and account for distribution.
2. Final account of H. G. Fisher, guardian of William Swoope, minor child of Caleb Swoope, deceased.
3. Guardianship account of Rev. Theobald Fouse, Guardian of Mary Agnes, Jane, and Benjamin Fouse, minor children of Benjamin Fouse, deceased.
4. Administration account of S. P. M'Divitt, Administrator of James Moore, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
5. Guardianship account of Joshua Greenland, guardian of Rosetta Pheasant, deceased, and Letitia Pheasant, now intermarried with A. P. W. Johnston.
6. Account of Georgs' M. Cresswell, Executor of the last Will and testament of Jacob Stahley, sr., late of West township, deceased.
7. Second partial account of Solomon Weaver and David Weaver, Administrators of Leonard Weaver, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office, }
Oct. 15, 1873. }

I. E. WALRAVEN.

IMPORTER OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS,

AND

INTERIOR DECORATIONS,

For Dwelling Houses, Churches, and Hotels, Railway and Steamship Supplies.

No. 719 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.
Oct.8,1873-3mos.

New To-Day.

Convention between the United States of America and Denmark. Naturalization. Concluded July 20, 1872; Ratifications exchanged March 14, 1773; Proclaimed April 15, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, relative to the naturalization of citizens and subjects of the two countries, was concluded and signed at Copenhagen by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of July, 1872, the original of which convention, is as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to regulate the citizenship of the citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the United States of America to the Kingdom of Denmark; and of Danish subjects who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the Kingdom of Denmark to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries: that is to say, the President of the United States of America: Michael J. Cramer, minister resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen; and His Majesty the King of Denmark: Otto Ditlev Baryn Rosenorn-Lehn, commander of Dannebrog and Danebrogsmand, chamberlain, His Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, to wit:

1. Citizens of the United States of America who have become, and are, naturalized, according to law, within the Kingdom of Denmark as Danish subjects, shall be held by the United States of America to be in all respects and for all purposes Danish subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States of America.

In like manner, Danish subjects who have become, or shall become, and are, naturalized, within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall be held by the Kingdom of Denmark to be in all respects and for all purposes as citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by the Kingdom of Denmark.

2. If any such citizen of the United States, as aforesaid, naturalized within the Kingdom of Denmark as a Danish subject, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his application, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and the Danish government shall not, in that case, claim him as a Danish subject on account of his former naturalization.

In like manner, if any such Danish subject, as aforesaid, naturalized within the United States as a citizen thereof, should renew his residence within the Kingdom of Denmark, His Majesty's government may, on his application, readmit him to the character and privileges of a Danish subject, and the United States government shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

3. If, however, a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Denmark shall renew his residence in the former country without the intent to return to that in which he was naturalized, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization.

The intent not to return may be held to exist when a person naturalized in the one country shall reside more than two years in the other country.

4. The present convention shall go into effect immediately on and after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

5. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be, within eight months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Copenhagen, the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

MICHAEL J. CRAMER. [SEAL.]
O. D. ROLENORN-LEHN. [SEAL.]

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL] eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

To the Treaty of 8th of May, 1871, between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty. Relating to the Sessions of the Commissioners under the Twelfth Article of said Treaty. Concluded January 18th, 1873; Ratified February 28th, 1873; Ratifications exchanged April 10th, 1873; Proclaimed April 15th, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the treaty between Her Brittannic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1872, relating to the sessions of the commissioners provided for by the twelfth article of the said treaty, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 18th day of January, 1873, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows:

Additional Article to the Treaty between the United States and Her Britanic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871.

Whereas, pursuant to the XIIth article of the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871; it was stipulated that the commissioners therein provided for should meet at Washington; but whereas it has been found inconvenient in the summer season to hold those meetings in the city of Washington: In order to avoid such inconvenience, the President of the United States has invested Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, with full power, and Her Britanic Majesty has invested the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with like power; who having met and examined their respective powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the sessions of the commissioners provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Her Britanic Majesty of the 8th of May, 1871, need not be restricted to the city of Washington, but may be held at such other place within the United States as the commission may designate.

The present additional article shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible thereafter.

In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[Seal.] HAMILTON FISH.
[Seal.] EDW. THORNTON.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the tenth day of April, 1873, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Britanic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Her Brittannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, on the part of their respective governments: Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, October 15, '873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Send along your job work.

The forests are now robed in "green and gold."

Hon. John Scott has been afflicted with lumbago.

Jack Moore, of the Altoona *Sun*, looks every inch a fireman.

Dr. Felix has removed into his new house on Washington street.

The firemen appeared to be popular with the females on Friday.

Huntingdon county can beat creation on potatoes and fine fruit.

Our job presses were run to their fullest capacity during the Fair.

The Sewing Machine agents waxed wroth at each other during the Fait.

During the Fair Broad Top run trains to rival the Cincinnati Express.

Gen. McComb has a splendid young horse which has both style and bottom.

The new Academy moves up apace. It will be quite a credit to the town.

A drunken blackguard annoyed the citizens of Fifth street on Monday afternoon.

The potato crop is large, the fears of croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are through with the campaign; now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Blitz's exhibitions, held under the auspices of Col. Summers, were a decided success.

The Fair was such a grand success that the boys talk of holding them more frequently.

Several of our Washington friends are home to vote. We are always glad to meet them.

Langdon's bays were conspicuous and admired on the Fair course. He has a gay turnout.

Hon. Job Mann, one of Bedford's oldest and most noted citizens, died on Wednesday of last week.

In Huntingdon county when men leave office they generally become soreheads and ingrates.

Wm. March's new edifice, on the corner of 7th and Mifflin, is rapidly approaching completion.

Port & Friedly still continues to supply the hungry with an excellent quality of toothsome beef.

P. P. Dewees, of Rock Hill Furnace, has been on the sick list for several weeks. He is about again.

Everybody praises the job work turned out at the JOURNAL office. Mr. Russ is master of the situation.

There is no sport so productive of huge laughter as a mule race. The most dignified man will collapse.

Considerable money changed hands on the result of the squirt, on the Fair grounds, on Friday afternoon.

We noticed quite a large number of drunken men on our streets during the Fair. Who furnished the liquor?

The jewelry business is being crowded in this place. Tyrone has the neatest shop of this kind in the valley.

Such a kissing as the ladies kept up on the Fair ground, last week, was surely a great waste of the raw material.

How sorry the "dead beats," who annually bleed candidates, will be that the election is over. Their name is legion.

The "Huntingdon," on Saturday last, with 500 feet of hose attached, threw water 215 feet through 1⅛ inch nozzle.

We have been looking for some enterprising man to start a dray but he has not turned up yet. He will be around by-and-by.

The lager had to suffer on the day of the Firemen's Parade. They used a great deal of liquid to quench their inward fire.

Our much esteemed friend, Cyrus Meyers, Esq., of Somerset is dead. He was a good lawyer and every inch a gentleman.

Women who violate the city ordinances are condemned to sweep the streets in Mobile. In this place they do it of their own accord.

We passed over the East Broad Top Railroad last week and found it crowded with both freight and passengers. It is a capital little road.

A Hook and Ladder Company is the next improvement contemplated by the go-ahead-ative young men of the town. That is right. Roll in.

Our friend A. J. Africa, whose arm was amputated, from the effects of the hurt which he received some weeks ago, is getting along splendidly.

Mr. Nightwine had a splendid lot of apples on exhibition at the Fair. His son with two bushels of apples took $10 worth of premiums at Altoona.

The Mifflintown *Independent*—our friend Speedy's paper—has suspended temporarily. It ought to follow the example of the *Sentinel* and *Republican*.

Prof. Atkinson, Principal of the Tyrone Common Schools, tells us that he is getting along splendidly. We like to hear of our friends succeeding.

The Fair has come and gone, and we received less than twenty-five dollars on subscriptions. Plenty of money for the Fair but none for the printer.

The McVeytown *Journal* has been very considerably enlarged, and otherwise much improved. It's a good thing for a McVeytowner to have in his family.

One of the "Juniata" boys fell from his perch on a tree, into Crooked Creek, while witnessing the test of the steamers on Friday last. He took it coolly.

Chief of Police, Isaac Long, had his hands full on Friday, keeping the space within the ropes cleared of citizens during the squirt. He was equal to the emergency.

Good and substantial crossings are being put down in different parts of the town. How about the crossing at the corner of Fifth and Mifflin? It is the worst in town.

The very enterprising village of Grafton added ten extremely young ladies and gentleman to its population in six days, and it wasn't a good week for babies, either.

Hackett, of the *Tribune*, came, saw and conquered. He swears by the "Vigilant." That is right. We like pluck. Come again, Hackett, but don't bring the machine along.

The Kemble Coal and Iron Company have procured a very fine new locomotive, which they have christened "David Worden," in honor of their late lamented first Superintendent.

The "Juniata" juniors made a very handsome appearance in the line of procession on Friday. Our carrier, Dan. Stewart, was Chief Marshal of the boys, and he filled the bill in every particular.

The "Mt. Union Orchestra" is giving concerts in the suburban villages and sub-school districts. It is said to make good music. We like this kind of entertainment—there is something ennobling in it.

The Juniata *Sentinel* and *Republican*, of Mifflintown, have been consolidated, under the editorial management of B. F. Schweier, Esq. This is a most sensible move. We congratulate all the parties concerned.

Twenty-seven is said to have been the number of kegs of lager beer supped up by the Firemen on Friday last. Every rod of space between the fair ground and the brewery is said to have been a beer shop.

The two new Furnaces, at Orbisonia, are being pushed very rapidly. They will be magnificent structures costing about $300,000, and when completed are to be of a capacity to yield thirty tons each of metal per day.

Harry E. Shafer, Esq., editor of the *Times*, was in to see us the other day, and assures us that the late Financial Crisis did not disturb his banking account in the least. He feels happy and thinks the *Times* is the best paper on earth.

Chal. Blair's horse became frightened at a passing train, on Fourth street, on Friday last, and he unceremoniously smashed things. If horses were only like women—faint when they get frightened—it would be a great saving of property.

There is not a well of water in the town but is a sewer into which a large amount of filth is filtered. This breeds sickness and death. The denser the population the worse for health. Vote for pure water and get rid of the essence of dead rats.

A great many squirrels have been slaughtered during last month. Dr. R. Allison Miller, took all the hunters down by shooting four, at a single discharge, and with a single barrel. The man who would kill more than six squirrels in a single week, ought to be indicted.

The Directors of the Mt. Union borough Schools have been fortunate in the selection of their teachers for the winter term of school. Prof. J. W. Patterson of Milnwood Academy, takes charge of the Grammar; Miss Laughlin of the 2nd; and Miss McNeal of the Primary.

A plasterer named John Householder, employed on Leister's new building, while in the act of lowering a windlass one day last week, had his arm badly broken below the elbow by a piece of heavy timber falling on it. He had the broken arm re-set, and at last accounts it was doing well.

We penetrated to Orbisonia last week, for the first time, and found a very bustling, thriving village. It reminds us, in some respects, of western towns. We had the pleasure of meeting a number of its prominent and enterprising citizens. It wants hotel accommodations very badly.

The Johnstown District Court *quo warranto* case was argued before the Supreme Court, at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last, Deputy Attorney General Lyman D. Gilbert appearing for the Commonwealth, and Hons. John Scott and Henry D. Foster for the respondent, Judge Potts, but as yet no decision has been rendered.

The Water Question is the next matter to be settled. Settle it favorably and Huntingdon will not be the subject of the taunts and sneers of such villages as Tyrone, Bellefonte, Bedford, Altoona, Hollidaysburg, &c. If these small places can afford Water Works why not Huntingdon? We have not heard of their depopulation on this account.

Dr. W. L. Spanogle, of Orbisonia, made a narrow escape on Tuesday last. He had a set of teeth under pressure in the vulcanizer at a temperature of 320 degrees, and was sitting calmly reading in the room, when the vulcanizer exploded with a loud report, filling the room with steam. No especial injury done. Loss of life is often occasioned by the explosion of vulcanizers.—*Times.*

A couple of hands on a wood train, a few days ago, prepared their dinner upon a chopping. Among other luxuries they made themselves a cup of coffee. However while drinking the coffee they thought it had a queer taste, and immediately after they were seized with violent vomiting. They determined to examine their tea-pot, and in the bottom of it they found a copperhead snake. How the sarpient got there hath not been told, but the tale is an "ower true" one.

The Mt. Union *Times* says: "The demand for houses to live in, was never so great in Mt. Union, as now. Not a week passes that we do not have at least half a dozen applicants to rent houses. At least fifty houses could be rented between this and next spring if the houses could be had. Some of our monied men ought to build houses, and they would realize a fair per cent for the investment. We learn of some ten or fifteen houses that will be erected next summer and some of them will be brick."

Robert Hare Powell, of Philadelphia, after three years of incessant labor, on the 8th inst., reached through a rock tunnel three hundred yards in length, penetrating Tussey Mountain, at Cove Station, Bedford county, a vein of soft fossil ore analyzing fifty per cent. of pure iron. The seam measures through a distance of 106 feet from the surface, two feet in thickness. It is believed by prominent geologists that in view of the large coal and limestone estates in the Broad Top region, that it will be one of the most valuable and largely producing iron districts of Pennsylvania.

It takes a very small quantity of dampness to check a man's ardor. When the Huntingdon beat the Phœnix, the other day, we felt good; not much excited, but just the least bit elated! So when the Vigilant went to squirt we placed ourself about twenty feet in advance of the Huntingdon's stake and waited. The engineer, "cuss him," "gin a toot! toot! toot!!" and in a moment a small shower bath began to descend upon our beaver and shoulders, and we quit unceremoniously. We felt no further interest in that contest! We went to look up the next thing on the programme.

HOME INDUSTRY.—Any of our mechanics who evince their enterprise by putting up good work, and bringing it before the public, are sure to be duly appreciated. No one will feel more sure of this than Joseph Piper, of Alexandria. We noticed, at the Fair, that he was by far the largest exhibitor of light wagons and buggies, and some of his specimens reflected great credit upon his skill as a workman. The Phæton built for Dr. Houtz, and the Pony Phæton for H. J. McAteer, attracted great attention by their neatness and strength, while the two platform wagons, one built for Col. Haslett, and the light trotting buggy purchased by mine host of the Morrison House, Clover, were all admired, and deservedly received premiums. We do not want to disparage anybodyelse's work, but home industry, producing such results, deserves encouragement. No need to send your money away when you can buy neat, well-finished and durable work of your own mechanics at home, as you can of Piper.

TRIALS OF SPEED.—Below will be found a summary of the trials of speed at the Agricultural Fair last week. We are indebted to Thomas C. Fisher, Esq., for the report:

SUMMARY—TROTTING.

October 8.—Purse of $160 for horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes; $60 to the first, $25 to the second, and $15 to the third.

Middah's s. m. Juniata Maid	1	1	3 1
Warren's b. h. Old Sardine	4	3	1 2
Gibbe' b. h. Outcast	2	2	2 3
Fishers' s. c. Surprise	3	4	

Time, 3:00, 2:58, 2:57, 2:55, 2:57.

October 9—Purse $150; free to all; $100 to first, $35 to second, and $15 to third.

Turner's b. m. Mountain Maid	1	1	1
Middah's bl. h. Shoo Fly	2	3	2
Warren's b. h. Old Sardine	3	2	3

Time, 2:47, 2:43, 2:45.

SUMMARY—RUNNING.

SAME DAY.—Purse $100 to running horses; $60 to first, $25 to second, and $15 to third.

McComb's b. c. Tim	1 1
Grove's b. m. Trackflyer	dis.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

DR. DANIEL HOUTZ.—In last week's issue of the *Reveille* we made but brief mention of the demise of him whose name is at the head of this article. It was so sudden that at first it could hardly be realized, and while we write it is sad to contemplate that we are never again, in this life, to look upon that kind and genial face, to hear again that well known voice of welcome, or grasp that hand that was ever extended in aid of our advancement and welfare. Little by little it is forced upon our minds that the silver cord is loosed—the golden bowl is broken, the pitcher broken at the fountain, the wheel broken at the cistern. The dust has returned to the earth as it was, and the Spirit unto God who gave it. The great line of demarcation—eternity, is drawn between the living and the dead, and many are the regrets, the heart-aches, and the pangs occasioned. He was our patron in our boyhood, our father in our manhood, and always our friend. Then, after an acquaintanceship of thirty-four years, and a close relationship of thirteen, if we, who knew him so long, so well and so intimately, cannot do homage to his memory, who can?

He was born in Lebanon, this State, in 1807, came to Alexandria, Huntingdon county, in 1826, where he studied medicine with Dr. Charlton. Here he married, and after practising one year in Williamsburg (then Huntingdon, now Blair county) returned to Alexandria, and permanently located there in 1830. By close application, and thorough knowledge of his profession, he built for himself a large and lucrative practice. In 1850 he was induced, through the persuasions of a supposed friend, to take an interest in a saw mill on Clearfield Creek, known as the Belle Scena Mills. Through the bad management of those in charge, it soon became apparent that the business would require his personal attention, or losses must be sustained. This caused him to make frequent trips to Clearfield, and partially abandoned his practice at home, but he labored hard to attend to both, which was almost beyond human power. Through the knowledge he had acquired in his experience in extricating himself from the imminent perils of this first lumber embarkation, during which time he made trips down the river on his own rafts, he determined on pursuing the business further. Disposing of his Belle Scena property, in 1851–2 he invested what money he had in four tracts of land in Woodward township, known as the "Philip Loast," "William Johnson," "Jacob R. Howell," belonging to the Peter's estate, and the "George Beckham," to the bank of North America. This purchase, at that day, was considered by many as a reckless investment. It was far from the water, the only mode of getting timber to market, and then the Tyrone and Clearfield road was not even talked about; and we have frequently heard him say, in reference to this purchase, that his friends thought "he might as well have put his money in the stove as to buy wild lands on the tip-top of the Allegheny mountains." But with that persistency, close application of time, and determination to accomplish all he had undertaken, and which marked every step of his business life, he loaned his assistance to the above named railroad, after it had been contemplated, and which was to approximate within six miles of his lands. It is useless to attempt to enumerate all the delays, vexations and troubles attending the final completion of that enterprise; suffice it to say it lasted six years, that he was an every day expectant; and never despaired. While this work was in progress he, with others, conceived the idea of a plank road and pike from Osceola to Madera, diverging from the railroad at Osceola, and running west ten miles. With him to conceive was to do. The charter was procured and the company oaganized, by making him President; but for the lack of proper assistance, this undertaking was permitted to drag along, and nothing was accomplished, until he abandoned the plank road for the railroad on the same location, and by stages assisted in getting it into his own lands. While he was making these exertions, and his lands were rapidly enhancing in value, under their influence, of a sudden a writ of ejectment was served upon him, and six hundred acres of his lands were seized as vacant, although he had been in peaceable possession of them and paid taxes on them for six years. This was a new cause for vexation, but with his wanted calmness he bowed with resignation to the decrees of the court, gave the required security that he would cease all operations on the portions seized, but never doubting that he would be fully able to make his title clear when the opportunity offered, yet convinced that great delay and expense would attend it. For four years the case was continued from court to court, finally reaching trial in 1863; when, through the ignorance of the jury to distinguish the plaintiff from the defendant, he was cast, as it was afterwards apparent, from this cause. Judge Lynn, who was on the bench at the time, and who was conversant with the whole matter, granted a new trial, and in the following June (1864) it was again tried, when while the jury was yet in their room, and had, as it was afterwards understood, determined on a verdict for the defendant, the plaintiffs asked for a non-suit, which request had to be complied with and the case was left in chancery. Here it again hung from year to year, until the plaintiffs, fearing to risk their claims farther before the State courts, or appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, preferred carrying them to a United States court; to do which they had to resort to the fallacy of selling their claims to a citizen of another State, and through this supposed individual, it again reached trial, before Judge McCandless, of the United States Circuit Court, at Pittsburgh, in the fall of 1867, where the jury, after four weeks listening to the testimony, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant in twenty minutes; thus settling all dispute. This left the defendant in possession of his lands, and he again went to work where he had been stopped, and the consequence of that resumption to-day is the railroad from Moshannon to Houtzdale, the town of Houtzdale, the Franklin, Eureka, and Penn Collieries, and the gang mill at that point. During the long years his lands were in difficulty, he never despaired, and always treated those who were opposed to him with courtesy. He encountered and surmounted difficulties that ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have sunk under, and lived to see his most sanguine expectations realized. We, who were with him through all his troubles, have learned a lesson that will remain with us so long as we have thought and feeling.—*Osceola Reveille*

THE BERGER FAMILY.—The Berger Family, which has gained a wide-spread reputation as a Concert Troupe, will visit this place, on Saturday evening next, 18th inst., and give one of their celebrated exhibitions at Wharton & Maguire's Hall. This will be the first entertainment of the Bergers in this place, though several years ago they were to have given some entertainments here, but for some cause or other the Court House could not be obtained, and the contemplated entertainments were not given. They propose to give us one of the best entertainments of this class ever given here. Go and see them.

A CHILD KILLED.—On Thursday, as Mr. Raft Smith, of Shaver's Creek, a son of S. P. Smith, Esq., of Union township, was driving along the turnpike, near Mill Creek, his horse was frightened at the cars and shied off, throwing Mr. Smith's quite small child out of the carriage, causing its death immediately. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents in their severe affliction.

THE HUNTINGDON FAIR.—FIREMEN'S *Contest—The Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company of Altoona Triumphantly Carry off the Prize of One Hundred Dollars.*—The Altoona Daily *Tribune*, of Saturday, the 11th instant, contained the following excellent report of the Fremen's Parade on Friday:

Yesterday was a big day for Huntingdon. It was the last day of the annual exhibition of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, in attendance at which there was an immense crowd. Compared with previous exhibitions the Fair which closed last evening was a success financially and socially, but a complete failure in every other respect. The display of farm products, agricultural implements, stock of all kinds and useful and fancy articles was positively insignificant when compared with previous displays, or else persons who are supposed to know have no regard whatever for the truth. The number of persons in attendance at the Fair yesterday is said to have been larger than on any other day during the present week, nearly all of whom were attracted to the grounds of the Society for the purposes of witnessing the Firemen's contest which was advertised to be held in the afternoon. Prior to the contest a grand firemen's parade was to come off which was to be participated in by companies from this city and Hollidaysburg, in addition to the two Huntingdon companies. The companies from abroad all arrived in Huntingdon at an early hour yesterday morning and the parade was formed on the Fair grounds without delay in the following order:

Chief Marshal—J. Simpson Africa.
Aids—P. M. Lytle, Frank W. Stewart, J. W. Greenland, B. Frank Isenberg.
Assistant Marshals—W. F. Cunningham, Peter Garlosh, W. A. P. Wilson, W. W. Dorris.

Huntingdon Band,
Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, of Altoona, Marshal—Edmund Mountney, Assistant Marshal—J. T. Patton. Banners, Markers, Flags and Streamers. Eight Directors Bearing Horns, Four Axemen, Four Torchmen. Forty Members, Four Abreast, Dressed in Green Shirts, Belts and Hats,
Vigilant Steamer drawn by two horses,
Vigilant Drum Corps.

Excelsior Hose Company No. 2, of Altoona. W. C. M'Donald, Marshal, C. A. M'Kinney, Assistant Marshal. Twenty-two members dressed in Blue Hats, Shirts and Belts and Drawing Hose Carriage,
Hollidaysburg Band,
Phœnix Steam Fire Engine Company, of Hollidaysburg, J. R. M'Farlane, Marshal, Board of Directors, Forty-two members Four abreast, Dressed in Blue Hats, Shirts and Belts and Hauling Hose Carriage.
Good Will Hose Company, of Hollidaysburg, Eighteen members Four abreast, Dressed in White Caps, Blue Shirts and White Belts and drawing Hose Carriage.
Phœnix Steamer drawn by Two Horses.
U. S. Flag.
Allegheny Hook and Ladder Company, of Hollidaysburg, James F. Milliken, Captain and Marshal, Fifty Men Drawing and Six Directors Guarding Truck. Four Abreast, Dressed in Navy Caps, Red Shirts and Black Belts.
Members of Huntingdon Borough Council in Barouche Drawn by Two Horses.
U. S. Flag.
Drum Corps attached to the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School and composed of eight members dressed in Military Uniform.
U. S. Flag.
Juniata Engine Company, of Huntingdon. Marshal—Dan. Stewart, Assistant Marshals—Ben. Africa, Frank Hall. Thirty-two men dressed in Red Shirts, White Caps and Black Belts, and drawing a Hand Engine Built in 1804.

[The Juniata Engine Company is a junior organization exclusively, and is composed of as bright and as active a lot of lads as we have ever seen. The Juniata boys attracted universal attention on the part of the assembled multitude.]

U. S. Flag.
Huntingdon Steam Fire Engine Company, Tom. Burchinell, Marshal, Two Axemen, Two Detachments of Members Dressed in Blue Shirts, Hats and Belts and drawing Hose Carts, Sixty-five Men in Line, Steamer Drawn by Four Horses.

The line being formed in the above order, the procession moved over the following route as published by the enterprising business men of the staid old borough of Huntingdon:

Up Fourth to Penn, Up Penn to Seventh, Up Seventh to Washington, Up Washington to Eleventh, Up Eleventh to Mifflin, Down Mifflin to Sixth, Down Sixth to Washington, Down Washington to Fifth, Up Fifth to Church, Down Church to Fourth, Down Fourth to the Corner of Fourth and Mifflin, where Williams will take your measure for a set of first-class tomb-stones, as his work is the best in town.

Down Mifflin to Second Street, down Second to Penn, up Penn to fourth, [down Penn to Fourth and Railroad, where you will run into L. B. Kline's Art Gallery, and have your picture taken in the most approved style,] then to the Fair Ground, where Williams will take your orders for marble and slate mantles, low down grates, golden sun heaters, and by all means get a tombstone for your mother-in-law—if you have one—while you are in town. In fact get one for each of the family, as they are nice to have on hand.

Upon arrival at the Fair Grounds the procession made a circuit of the Race Course, and was then dismissed by the Chief Marshal. The members of the Huntingdon Steam Fire Engine Company did everything in their power for the pleasure and comfort of their visiting brethren, giving one and all an excellent dinner on the Fair Grounds, and making arrangements with the Agricultural Society to admit them to the grounds free. The lady friends of the Huntingdon company were also unremitting in their efforts to make the strangers feel at home, and we can assure them that their many kindnesses will never be forgotten. Along the route of the procession the visitors were continually "welcomed" upon being made the recipients of admirably arranged boquets and wreaths of fairest flowers.

The contest for a purse of one hundred dollars, offered to the steam engine throwing a stream of water the greatest distance through one hundred feet of hose with one hundred pounds steam pressure, came off in the afternoon and attracted universal attention. Howard Porter, of Hollidaysburg, W. H. Adams, of Altoona, and Al. Tyhurst, of Huntingdon, were appointed a committee to conduct the contest. The Phœnix Engine, of Hollidaysburg, threw water a distance of 219 feet 4½ inches; the Huntingdon Engine 231 feet, and the Vigilant engine, of Altoona, 257 feet, the latter engine beating the Huntingdon by 26 feet and the Phœnix by 37 feet 7½ inches and triumphantly carrying off the prize amid unbounded applause on the part of the assembled spectators.

We regret exceedingly that our limited space will not permit us to speak of the many amusing incidents which occured at the Huntingdon Fair yesterday; to tell who the Altoona boys are that made money by investing in the "wheel of fortune;" to properly describe the "snake show;" to report the mule races; to write up the several pugilistic encounters; to individualize the many kind friends we met; to speak of acquaintances formed, and above all to tell our readers how happy were Durborrow, of the *Journal*, Guss, of the *Globe*, and Cernman, of the *Monitor*.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending Sept., 9, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Shook Holder, J. I. Berry, Williamsport; Wreack, W. J. Innis, Oil City; Show Case, J. A. Studer, Pittsburg; Car Wheel, J. A. Studer, Pittsburg; Car Brake, J. Westinghouse, Pittsburg; Pitman, J. H. Carothers, Lewisburg; Jack Post, W. W. Eastman, Meadville; Combined Blow and Cultivator, A. Smith, Providence township; Drawing Knife, E. Parker, Chambersburg; Cove Barrel, W. Smith, Pittsburg; Plainishing Hammer, W. D. Wood, McKeesport.

CARELESS USE OF A PISTOL.—A few days ago a rough by the name of Grissinger was passing the residence of Dr. W. H. Flenner in Jackson township, when a little dog barked at him from the inside of the yard. Grissinger walked up to the gate, drew a pistol and fired. Fortunately the ball struck the dog, had it not, it would have passed through the door of the dwelling which was open and struck a little child that sat in range. Such a man has no business with fire arms and the law should be enforced.

BLANKS.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS

For week ending Oct. 11, 1873	117,44
Same time last year	6414
Increase for week	5330
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	364,805
Same date last year	236,708
Increase for year 1873	128,097

THE largest lot of latest styles, Shawls and carfs, at Mm. March, Bro. & Co.'s. 8-2t

IF you want a good Cook Stove, go to Stewart & Co.'s. 8-3t

A NICE lot of Ribbons, Needle-work and Hamberg Edging, at Wm. March, Bro. & Co. 8-2

TYPHOID-INFECTED MILK.—There has recently broken out in the west end of London quite an alarming epidemic of typhoid fever, which some of the physicians ascribe to the milk supply. An English scientific paper endeavors to connect the outbreak of the disease in London with its appearance in some of the rural environs which supply the metropolis with milk and butter; and its reasoning is very conclusive.

The source of most of our epidemics lies in the unwholesome food or polluted water consumed in towns and villages; and especially can many of the most fatal diseases be traced directly to the *sparkling*, but sewage-poisoned water of *shallow* wells.

Typhoid fever is well known to have its habitat in the fecal matters which frequently leak from the best sewers and percolate the soil, defiling the subterranean waters. Scientific investigation has not yet been able to determine how small and minute a quantity of this infection will suffice to poisen a whole neighborhood, whether liberated in the most sumptuous and elegant quarters of London (where the interior of the houses is connected with the sewer pipes) or in the vicinity of the undrained and unscavengered villages.

The present epidemic typhoid fever in London commenced in July, in houses where every precaution of cleanliness had been taken. It was noticed by a physician that most of the persons attacked obtained their milk from a particular dairy; and upon further examination he became convinced that the milk was somehow or other contaminated with typhoid poison, and was spreading the disease. Inquiry proved that in June the owner of the dairy farm had died of typhoid fever; that this enteric malady had prevailed in his family with other fatal effects, and had also been rife in the villages near his farm and in daily communiction with it. The fact was also disclosed that the well, from which water was drawn to wash the dairy utensils, was itself the real drain of the dwelling and farm yard premises, which fully accounts for the infection disseminated in the milk.

The *Herald* has before suggested the sanitary dangers of using the subterranean springs and wells in every locality near human habitations. We have no doubt that the polluted underground water of the small towns and rural settlements in all parts of the country, and especially in the limestone regions of the West, is chargeable with the rapid and fearful ravages of such epidemics as cholera, typhoid and other diseases. Many suggestions have been made to put these natural water supplies and all wells under legal sanitary provisions; but, while this may be done in cities and towns, in suburban districts the only reliance is in the sound sense and public spirit of the residents.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

BISHOP HOWE'S VISITATION.—The Right Reverend M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, will preach and administer the apostolic rite of confirmation at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this place, on Tuesday evening, October 21st. Service at 7½ o'clock.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

FOR a fine line of Boy's and Children Hats or Caps, go to Cohen Bros., No. 422 Penn street. sept17tf.

LADIES, when you wish to get the latest style hat, call and see them at Wm. March, Bro. & Co.'s. 8-2t

IF you want a Parlor Stove, go to Stewart & Co.'s. 8-3t

THE latest style of Misses goods of all kinds at Mm. March, Bro. & Co.'s. 8-2t

TABLE and Pocket Cutlery, a fine assortment at Stewart & Co.'s. 8-3t

GENTLEMEN, the largest lot of Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, will be found at Mm. March, Bro. & Co.'s. 8-2t.

HOUSEKEEPERS, when you want to buy Groceries to advantage, call at Wm. March, Bro. & Co.'s where you will find what you want, good, fresh, and cheap. 8-2t

STOVES, of all descriptions at Stewart & Co.'s. 8-3t

TRUNKS, Valieses and Umbrellas, at Cohen Bros., in the Diamond on Penn st. sept17tf.

FOR the latest styles of Bows and Ties go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

FOR the latest styles of Silk Hats go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

FOR a fine White Shirt go to Cohen Bros., three doors from the post office. sept17tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA., October 13, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 50
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 50
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	25
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	7½ 8
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₰ bushel on ear	60
Corn shelled	60
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 75
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	18
Dried Apples ₰ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feather	80
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 25
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₰ ton	12 00
Lard ₰ lb new	10
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	50
Plaster ₰ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	70
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	15
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct., 12.—The money market today is again quiet and active, and loans are advanced with extreme caution, both at the bank counters and on the streets. Rates show very little yielding tendency as far as we can observe. There is a large supply of commercial paper on the street, as there is little discounting at the banks, except for well-known depositors.

Rates are high, ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. discount, and 10 to 12 per cent. on call with good collaterals.

We notice with satisfaction that the banking firm of George H. North & Co., Third street above Dock, which temporarily suspended two weeks ago, has resumed business this morning.

Gold opened and closed at 110½, after touching ¼.

Sterling Exchange is weak at the following rates: Sixty days, 106¼@106¾; three days, 107¾@107¾.

Governmentbonds are quiet and prices again ¼@½ off.

The Stock market was fairly active and a little firmer in prices. Sales of State 6's, second series at 102¼; City 6s new sold at 101½@101¾ and Lehigh Gold loan at 85.

Reading Railroad changed hands at 52¼@52½; Pennsylvania at 48⅜@48¾; Lehigh Valley at 57; and United Companies of New Jersey at 115@115¼ and Mine Hill at 51½.

In canal stocks the only sales were in Lehigh, at 26⅜.

Kensington bank sold at 74; and Central Transportation at 41½.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct., 11.—The stock of Cotton here is too small to admit of any extensive transactions, and of some grades the supply is entirely exhausted. Small sales on a basis of 18¼c for middling upland, and 19½c for New Orleans.

No. 1. Quercitron Bark is offered at $35 per ton, but no transactions have come under our notice.

There was considerable activity in Flour after the close of our report yesterday, an 11,000 barrels changed hands at full rates. This morning about 600 sold, including extras at $5@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota family at 7.25@8.25; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. at 7@8.50; and fancy brands at higher figures. Rye Flour is held at $5@5.25. No sales of Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is very quiet, with small sales of Western red at $1.56@1.57; 2,000 bushels do. on secret terms; 1,000 bushels Delaware amber at $1.66. Rye is steady at 95c. Corn is dull at the decline noted yesterday, and 4,000 bushels sold at 63c, for yellow and 65@67c. for mixed. Oats are steady at 55@56c.

Whisky is dull and entirely nominal at $1.

The receipts of Flour and Grain at this port, today, are as follows: Flour, 4,100 barrels; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 13,200 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

Marriages.

CYPHERS—LEWIS.—On the 11th ult., by the Rev. John Palmer, Mr. Samuel S. Cyphers to Miss Lewis, all of this county.

ZEIGLER—BLAIR.—On the 2d inst., by the Rev. W. C. Kuhn, Mr. Henry C. Zeigler to Miss Amanda Blair.

GOSS—ANDERSON.—On the 9th inst., by Peter Swoope, esq., Mr. Adam Goss to Miss Emma Anderson, both of Tyrone City.

New Advertisements.

IS THERE A MAN SO DEAD

To all sense of justice to himself as to allow the virus of Scrofula or syphillis to remain in his system when he can be healed by that most potent of remedies; the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices. To keep these diseases in the system is a wrong not only to the victim himself but also to society as the innocent may be contaminated. How many unhappy marriages are there caused from this hidden enemy. Rest assured that the trouble will not lay quiet but will break out when least wanted; then comes the tug of war, with bickerings on one side and remorse on the other; avoid the misery. Pimples, Blotches and Tetters are speedily removed, thereby avoiding much mortification. Root and Herb Juices. $1.25 per bottle.

CONDEMNED.

BALSAM COPABIA IS CONDEMNED

and discarded as being not only worthless, but frequently injurious. It is disgusting in taste, and smell, and will disorder the soundest stomach, and still the quacks use the drug.

Samaritan's Gift is purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and will cure every time in from two to four days. We pride ourselves on its certainty of cure, as it is the only known medicine that can be depended on, thereby avoiding expense and trouble. Price: Male packages, $2; Female, $3. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN READ & SONS, Agents for Huntingdon. October1,1873-1y.

LET ALL THE WORLD KNOW

That I have just replenished my stock of goods with the best articles to be found in the eastern cities. The

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

is the most complete that can be found outside the city. The garments are made of the best materials, and are cut in the latest style, and are selling very cheap. My stock of

HATS AND CAPS

can't be beat this side of sundown, and I am determined not to be undersold by either Jew or Gentile. The

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is complete in every branch, and being connected with one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city of Boston, I have superior advantages over other dealers. My goods are the best and cheapest in the market.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISH'G GOODS

in endless variety, embracing all the latest styles, and at prices that cannot fail to please the closest buyer.

Don't forget the place, No. 332 Allegheny street, near the Union Depot.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM.

Sept.24,1873.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testiment of Samuel Mosser, late of West township, deceased, will offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1873,

at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable tract of Limestone Land, situate in West township, Huntingdon county, Pa., about five miles from Petersburg, adjoining land of Henry Neff on the north, William Moore on the east, Thomas W. Montgomery and James Myton on the south, and John H. Neff on the west, containing TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY Acres and ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN Perches and allowance; Two hundred and twenty acres of which are cleared, and the balance, fifty acres, well timbered, having thereon erected a good Two-Story Frame House, a

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Value of Corn Fodder.

Dr. Nichols, in the *Journal of Chemistry*, says:

The opinion we have always held upon the question of the green corn fodder for milch cows has been that when raised from broadcast sowing it is nearly worthless, but when sown in hills and drills, and cultivated, with access of air and sunlight, it is of high value. During the present season we have made some experiments to test the correctness of these views. Stalks were collected from a field where the seed was sown broadcast, and also stalks growing in drills upon the same field, and they were dried in a drying closet, to expel the moisture. Both specimens were planted at the same time (May 6,) and it was found that the broadcast sowing contained ninety-two per cent. of water; those from drills, eighty-three per cent. of water. Thus it was shown that the difference of solid matter in the two was relatively as eight to seventeen per cent. The solid matter was composed of starch, gum, sugar, and wooden fibers. There was almost an entire absence of sugar and gum in the stalks from the broadcast sowing, while the stalks that had grown under the influence of light and air, held these nutrient principles in considerable quantities. The stalks were collected at the period of growth just before the ears begin to form, a period when most farmers begin to cut the fodder for their cows.

Our experiments upon corn fodder have afforded us important information upon other points. We find that the stalks cut before they reach a certain stage of growth are deficient in nutrient matter, and therefore it is a waste to feed them too early. The corn plant, like all other vegetable structures, has but one object or aim in its growth, and that is to produce seed. It is engaged during its whole life in storing up large quantities of starch, which is to be used when the pressing occasion arrives, or the seed-vessels mature, to form by some subtle, mysterious changes, the rich nutrient principles which are found in seeds. As soon as this struggle is over, the corn-plant, like all annuals, dies a natural death. It is not necessary for frost to strike it; it dies from simple exhaustion. The proper time to cut and feed corn stalks is during the four or five weeks succeeding inflorescence, or in other words, they should not be until the flower is fairly developed, and the ear commences to form; and any corn that is so planted, that the ear cannot form and mature, is practically worthless as fodder. Farmers may learn from these facts that corn designed to be cut for fodder, should be planted at two or three periods during the season; some fields quite early, others somewhat later, and still others as late as is safe. In this way, when the hot, dry months of July and August are reached, and the pastures fail'or, a supply of fodder is secured at a proper stage of growth, to afford the largest amount of nutriment.

Raising Calves.

In raising young stock, it should be remembered that the first year is by far the most important in their lives. If not well fed and cared for then, it will afterward require two or three years of extra care to make up the loss. Meal fed to young calves during their first winter is by no means thrown away, and the future size of the animal will depend much upon the amount of meal fed during this time.—Some hold the doctrine that the milking abilities of a heifer calf are fixed from its birth that certain markings will indicate its good or bad qualities as a dairy cow before it is four weeks old. We do not think so, and our experience in raising calves for dairy purposes has convinced us that the future value of the cow is much influenced by the treatment of the young calf, especially during its first winter. If liberally fed then, it will at least make a much larger animal than if it had been neglected, and if it should make but a poor cow, it will then bring so much more as beef.

If milk can be spared from the pigs, it will pay to give the calf nothing but skimmed milk for drink, with a liberal allowance of meal and cut hay. We think we have, during the past Winter, obtained a better return for our sour milk in this this way than by turning it into pork at present prices.

Rules for Care of Sheep

Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand in mud or snow. Drop or take out the lowest bar as the sheep enter or leave the yard, thus saving broken limbs. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for two days, and mix a little alum with her salt. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can. Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care. If any sheep is hurt catch it at once, and wash the wound with something healing. If the limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out the hoofs, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water. Sheer any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

External Painting.

The *Technologist* says:—"The best time for painting the exterior of buildings is late in autumn, or during the winter.—Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer or in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes hard like a glazed surface, not easily affected by the weather, or worn off by the beating of storms. But in hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once as into a sponge, leaving the lead almost dry and nearly ready to drop off. This last difficulty, however, might in a measure be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. By painting in cold weather one annoyance might certainly be escaped—namely, the collection of flies and insects on the fresh paint."

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND.

Additional Articles to the Postal Convention between the Swiss Confederation and the United States of America of the 12th of October, 1867, relative to the Exchange of International Postal Orders.

The Swiss Federal Council, represented by Mr. John Hitz, Swiss Consul-General and Political Agent at Washington, the Post-Office Department of the United States, represented by Hon. Jno. A. J. Cresswell, Postmaster-General, for the purpose of establishing, for the exchange of international postal orders, uniform rates of commission, capable of being more easily modified according to circumstances, have agreed, subject to the ratification of the respective authorities of the two contracting countries upon the following:

1st. Article 5 of the Convention between the Swiss Confederation and the United States of America of the 12th of October, 1867, is replaced by the following new article.

ARTICLE 5.

The Swiss Postal Administration is at liberty to modify, at any time whenever it may be deemed expedient, the rates of commission on orders issued in that country for transmission to Switzerland. The two administrations shall arrange, by mutual agreement, the division of the proceeds of said commissions.

2nd. The provisions of this new Article 5 shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1872.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington, this 23d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

(Signed) JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster-General United States.
(Signed) JOHN HITZ,
Swiss Consul-General and Political Agent.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and, in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
(Signed) HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Washington, February 24th, 1872.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation makes known by these presents that it has accepted and approved the foregoing convention. In testimony whereof, these presents have been signed by the President and by the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Council at Berne, the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

In behalf of the Swiss Federal Council.

(Signed) WELTI,
The President of the Confederation.
(Signed) SCHIESS,
The Chancellor of the Confederation.

The present agreement is to take effect on the 1st of April, 1872, and on and after that date section 5 of the Detailed Regulations of the 2nd and 26th of July, 1869 shall be abrogated.

Signed at Washington this 23d day of February, 1872.

(Signed) JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
(Signed) JOHN HITZ,
Swiss Consul General and Political Agent.

The Swiss Postal Department, having been granted authority for the purpose, by a decree of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation of June 14th, 1872, gives, by these presents, its ratification to the foregoing regulations Berne July 11th, 1872.

J. CHALLET-VENEL,
Federal Councilor, Chief of Postal Department.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 88.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes," approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended so that it will read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That all money derived from the sale of school-farm lands under the provisions of section eight of an act entitled 'An act to continue in force and to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes,'" approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and all bonds purchased with the proceeds of such sales, and all moneys derived from the lesses of said school-farm lands by the direct-tax commissioners for the district of South Carolina, under the instructions of President Lincoln, dated September sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury by the officers of the government, in whose custody said money and bonds may be; and said moneys shall be by said Secretary invested in bonds of the United States, and with said aforenamed bonds shall be by him retained as a fund for the use and support of free public schools in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Luke, South Carolina, in equal parts, the interest of which shall annually be expended to increase the efficiency of any free public schools established and sustained in said parishes by authority of said State, if such school shall exist, otherwise at the discretion of the commissioners hereinafter named; and such expenditures shall be made under the direction and control of a special board of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by and act under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and removable at his discretion, and shall be duly sworn that they will faithfully discharge their duties as such commissioners, and shall give such good and sufficient bonds therefor as said Secretary shall require, and who shall not receive more than one hundred dollars per year each for their services; also, that the acts of the direct-tax commissioners for the district of South Carolina, heretofore performed in accordance with the instructions of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, to the direct-tax commissioners for the district of South Carolina, dated September sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the same are hereby confirmed, so far as they relate to the renting of the school-farms, so called, in the said parishes, and the disbursement of the proceeds thereof." This act shall be subject to amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, upon information received by me from His Majesty the Emperor of the French, that discriminating duties before the date of said information levied on French ports upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in vessels of the United States are discontinued and abolished, and in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress of the 7th of January, 1824, and of an act in addition thereto of the 24th May, 1828, I did, on the 12th day of June, 1869, issue my proclamation declaring that the discriminating duties defora that date levied upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into ports of the United States in French vessels were hereby discontinued and abolished;

And whereas information has been received by me that, by a law of the French republic, passed on the 30th of January, 1872, and published on the 3d of February, 1872, merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, from countries other than the United States, is (with the exception of certain articles enumerated in said law) subject to discriminating duties;

And whereas, by the operation of said law of the French republic of the 30th of January, 1872, the exemption of French vessels and their cargoes granted by the terms of the said proclamations of the 12 of June, 1869, and of the 20th of November, 1869, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress aforesaid, has ceased to be reciprocal on the part of France towards vessels owned by citizens of the United States and their cargoes;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, as relates to goods and merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from countries other than France, so long as any discriminating duties shall continue to be imposed by France upon goods and merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, from countries other than the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL] eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.
U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas satisfactory information has been received by me from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, through an official communication of Mr. Alvsey Mori, His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, under date of the second instant, that no other or higher duties of tonage or import are imposed or levied in the ports of the Empire of Japan, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, than are levied on Japanese ships and their cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that from and after the said second instant, so long as vessels of the United States and their cargoes shall be exempt from discriminating duties on Japanese vessels entering the ports of the United States, or on the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in such vessels, shall be discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL] eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.
U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
CHARLES HALE, Acting Secretary of State.

TREATIES.

AGREEMENT between the United States and Spain, for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, made by Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, and His Excellency Senor Don Cristino Martos, Minister of State Spain. Concluded February 12, 1871.

Memorandum of an arbitration for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States, or of their heirs, against the government of Spain for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property, or against the persons and property of citizens of whom the heirs are the legal representatives, by the authorities of Spain, in the island of Cuba, or within the maritime jurisdiction.

It is agreed that all such claims shall be admitted to arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States, another by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at Washington, and these two to name an umpire who shall decide all questions upon which they shall be unable to agree; and in case the place of either arbitrator or of the umpire shall from any cause become vacant, such vacancy shall be filled forthwith in the manner herein provided for the original appointment.

Each government may name an advocate to appear before the arbitrators or the umpire, to represent the interests of the parties respectively.

The expenses of the arbitration will will be defrayed by a precentage to be added to the amount awarded. The compensation of the arbitrators and umpire shall not exceed three thousand dollars each; the same allowance shall be made to each of the two advocates representing respectively the two governments; and the arbitrators may employ a secretary at a compensation not exceeding the sum of five dollars a day for every day actually and necessarily given to the business of the arbitration.

The two governments will accept the awards made in the several cases submitted to the said arbitration as final and conclusive, and will give full effect to the same in good faith and as soon as possible.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock on the fourth of March next, to receive and act upon such communication as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice,

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenty-first day of February,
[SEAL] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.
U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 92.]

AN ACT creating the collection district of Southern Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and waters of the main land of all that portion of the State of Oregon lying south and east of the north bank of the Sihslaw river, shall constitute a collection district by the name of the southern collection district of Oregon; and a port of entry shall be, and hereby is, established for said district at Coos bay, in Coos county, of said State; and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at Empire city.

SEC. 2. That the collector of said district shall be allowed accompensation of one thousand dollars per annum, with the fees allowed by law, and a commission on all customs money collected and accounted for by him, such salary, fees, and commissions not to exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollarss per annum; and said deputy collectors shall each be allowed a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 89.]

AN ACT for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys now in the treasury under an award made by the tribunal of arbitration constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington the eighth of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britrin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately upon the payment of the sum of money awarded to the United States by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva to be paid by the government of Great Britain, the same shall be paid into the treasury, and used to redeem, so far as it may, the public debt of the United States, and the amount equal to the debt so redeemed shall be invested in the five per cent. registered bonds of the United States to be held subject to the future disposition of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 97.]

AN ACT to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the national-currency act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all national banks which shall have failed to pay up their capital stock, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency be required to pay the deficiency in the capital stock by assessment upon the shareholders, pro rata, for the amount of capital stock held by each.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to cause to be examined each year the plates, dies, but-pieces, and other material from which the national-bank circulation is printed in whole or in part, and file in his office annually a correct list of the same; and such material as shall have been used in the printing of the notes of national banks which are in liquidation, or have closed business, shall be destroyed under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 94.]

AN ACT to authorize pre-emptors or settlers upon homesteads on the public lands to allenate portions of their pre-emptions or homesteads for certain public purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who has already settled or hereafter may settle on the public lands of the United States, either by pre-emption or by virtue of the homestead law or any amenements thereto, shall have the right to transfer by warranty, against his or her own acts, any portion of his or her said pre-emption or homestead for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or for the right of way of railroads across such pre-emption or homestead, and the transfer for such public purposes shall in no way vitiate the right in complete and perfect the title to their pre-emptions or homesteads.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 95.]

AN ACT to provide for the care and preservation of the cemetery near the city of Mexico, purchased in accordance with the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized to provide, out of the ordinary annual appropriations for establishing and maintaining United States military cemeteries, for the proper care and preservation and maintenance of the cemetery or burial-ground near the city of Mexico, in which are interred the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States, and of citizens of the United States, who fell in battle, or died in and around said city; and that this cemetery shall be subject to the rules and regulations affecting United States national military cemeteries within the limits of the United States, so far as they may, in the opinion of the President, be applicable thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE.—No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to tender to the organization commission of the last session of the said congress, recently held at Saint Petersburg, a formal and cordial invitation to hold its next session in the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That if the said invitation shall be accepted by the said statistical congress, the President shall be, and he is hereby duly authorized to appoint the usual organization commission, and to take the other preliminary measures for the meeting of the said body and the holding of its ninth session in this country at such time as may be deemed expedient.

Approved, March 3, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 76.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a duplicate certificate of discharge where the same has been lost.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the War Department that any non-commissioned officer or private soldier who served in the army of the United States in the late war against the rebellion has lost his certificate or discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to furnish, on request, to such non-commissioned officer or private, a duplicate of such certificate of discharge, to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a duplicate: Provided, Such certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case.

SEC. 2. That the army regulations now in force are hereby modified in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873,

[GENERAT NATURE—No. 71.]

AN ACT to amend the law requiring consular officers to collect three months' extra pay for seamen in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law to regulate the consular system of the United States, which requires consular officers to collect three months' extra wages upon the discharge of seamen, be, and the same hereby is, so amended as to permit said officers whenever, after a full hearing of both parties, the cause of discharge is found to be the misconduct of the seamen, to remit so much of the extra wages as is now by law paid to the seamen discharged; Provided, That relief can immediately be offered to such seamen by reshipment without expense to the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 96.]

AN ACT to establish the custom-house value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and to fix the par of exchange.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value, and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That in all acts and parts of acts inconsistant with these provisions be, and the same are hereby, repealed,

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 70.]

AN ACT to provide for the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for legislative purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for the election of members of the next legislative assembly of said Territory shall be made by the governor thereof, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; Pryvided, That for the purpose of such apportionment it shall not be necessary to take a new or additional census or enumeration of said Territory.

Approved March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 99.]

AN ACT authorizing deputy collectors and other officers of the customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of sickness or unavoidable absence of any collector or surveyor of customs from his office, he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorize some officer or clerk under him to act in his place, and discharge all the duties required by law of such collector or surveyor in his capacity as disbursing agent: Provided, That the official bond given by the principal of the office shall be held to cover and apply to the acts of the person appointed to act in his place in such cases.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 68.]

AN ACT restoring Captain Alonzo J. Marsh to his position in the army, and that he be honorably mustered out of the service as of the date of the mustering-out of his regiment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to restore Alonzo J. March, late a captain of company H, eleventh regiment veteran reserve corps, to his position as such captain, and grant him an honorable muster out as of the date on which he was dismissed, to wit, on March seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 98.]

AN ACT to confer upon the superintendent of the United States Military Academy the power to convene general courts-martial.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the United States Military Academy shall have power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of cadets, and to execute the sentences of such courts, except the sentences of suspension and dismission, subject to the same limitations now existing as to other general courts-martial.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 90.]

AN ACT to place colored persons who enlisted in the army on the samn footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pension.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all colored persons who enlisted in the army during the late war, and who are now prohibited from receiving bounty and pension on account of being borne on the rolls of their regiments as "slaves," shall be placed on the same footing, as to bounty and pension, as though they had not been slaves at the date of theis enlitstment.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 93.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment, in gold, of certain wages to seamen in foreign countries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That moneys paid under the laws of the United States, by direction of consular officers or agents, at any foreign port or place, as wages, extra or otherwise, due American seamen, shall be paid in gold or its equivalent, without any deduction whatever; any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 91.]

AN ACT fixing the time of holding the fall term of the United States district court for the district of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fall term of the United States district court for the district of Nebraska shall hereafter be held at Omaha upon the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in the month of October of each year.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
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"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, August 14, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL		STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 15	LE 7 45		Huntingdon	AR 6 50	AR 9 20
6 20	7 50		Long Siding	6 45	9 15
6 35	8 00		McConnellstown	6 35	9 05
6 40	8 05		Pleasant Grove	6 29	8 58
6 51	8 50		Marklesburg	6 15	8 45
7 01	8 20		Coffee Run	6 05	8 35
7 08	8 35		Rough and Ready	5 58	8 29
7 15	8 41		Cove	5 49	8 24
7 18	8 50		Fishers Summit	5 46	8 17
7 35	8 53		Saxton	5 30	8 00
7 50	9 10		Riddlesburg	5 15	7 45
7 55	9 25		Hopewell	5 10	7 38
8 10	9 32		Pipers Run	4 58	7 26
8 15	9 45		Braller's Siding	4 50	7 20
8 21	9 50		Tatesville	4 43	7 12
8 26	9 57		B. Run Siding	4 38	7 07
8 32	10 01		Everett	4 32	7 03
8 40	10 15		Mount Dallas	4 25	6 55
9 00	11 35		BEDFORD	4 05	6 35
			SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 9 20	LE 7 40		Saxton	5 23	AR 7 55
9 35	7 55		Coalmont	5 10	7 40
9 40	8 00		Crawford	5 05	7 35
9 50	8 10		Dudley	4 55	7 25
AR 10 10			Broad Top City	4 35	

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD. MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 07	2 58	11 23	10 41	N. Hamilton	1002	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	L 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 26	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 29	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 44	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 57 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
9.30 a. m. Mt. Dallas Accommodation.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
1.40 a. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 11.15 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at.....7.25 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. P. M.	SOUTHWARD.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Orbisonia LE	8 30	3 20	Mt. Union LE	11 50	5 30
Shirley	8 55	3 45	AughwickMill	12 15	5 55
AughwickMill	9 10	4 00	Shirley	12 30	6 10
Mt. Union AR	9 35	4 25	Orbisonia AR	12 55	6 35

A. W. SIMS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.50, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 11.35, 3.50 and 9.46 p. m., respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.20 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.06 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m, and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m. 2.55 and 6.30 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.25 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phoenixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.56 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 4.05, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 7.00 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., 2.35 p. m. leave Reading at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.35 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.36 a. m. for New York, at 7.40 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec.2,72.] General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.		
MAIL	leaves Baltim